#### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Monday, July 7, 1862.

Oursusz.-See outside for interesting new matter, from the South, poetry, etc.

The correspondent of the New York Worl gives the most intelligible account which we have seen of the disastrone defeat of General Mc'Clellan's right wing at Galnee' Hill, on Fri day, the 27th of June. Of the forces engaged of the position, and of our losses, this corre

pondent says:

"We had engaged just forty-seven regiments of infantry, not counting Meagher's and French's brigades, who came across the bridge just at dark and check-d the disastrous tide of affure, but who, mind you, were n t in that action, all reports to the contrary not-withsimaling. These regiments were at that tought. Oh an average, they did not number over twe hundred and fifty men each—in fact this is a very liberal estimate—making a force of toursly twenty six thousand men. Of batteries we had often, or fifty four guns, which actually went into action, the reserve artilitery not being used. Several of the batteries did little or no service, and were only an unsupsomally went into action, the reserve artiliery not being used. Several of the batteries did little or no service, and were only an usupported bait for the enemy's charges. The cavalry engaged on our side were only the Fitth regulars, who made a dashing charge on the test during the atternoon, only to be met by a withering fire, which was the death of many a galiant trooper, and more than one brave officer. The Eighth Illinois cavalry were drawn up in line in the rear of the field, but were not engaged, though losing some men during the rallying of our broken columns, in which they bore a conspicuous part.

The position chosen at Gaines' Hill, or rather under it—for the enemy's position was higher than cerra—may have been for the purpose of morely checking the enemy, while the main body of the right wing crossed.

The position itself is looked upon by many army officers of high standing, as a very unfavorable one for our side, and it is an undoubted fact that our men fought under many disadvantages arising from their position.

Our loss is enormous. The regiments have had their realicalls, and though we know many of them will yet return, we cannot see how the loss can fall under anyt thousand. But at least two thousand of these were taken. We do not along the our musketry, when they precipitated such hage masses upon one of our devoted actalians. As usuals, very great proportion of our men are slightly wounded."

The greater part of the "regulars" of the army of the Potomac were in this battle of

The greater part of the "regulars" of the Friday. They acquitted themselves well, bu not better than the volunteer troops. General McCiellan, telegraphing immediately after this battle, said he had lost heavily in men, and what was greater than a mere numerical force. had lost the best part of his army, referring to the cutting up of the "regulars." This markthe obstinacy of the prejudices of a West Poin education. Three days later, when the new was brought to General McClellan of the re pulse of the enemy at White Oak Swamp by our unyielding volunteers, he may have concluded that, although the "best" part of his army was cut up, he had some good troops The country know, if he does not, what troops have won the victories in this war.

This battle of Friday ought not to have be fought, or should have been fought in a very different manner. There is no excuse for allow iog our men to be overwhelmed by superlo numbers at particular points. Either the righ wing should have been further withdrawn upon the centre, or, if halted for a fight at Galace Hill, should have been supported by the troop of the centre and left, which were kept idle and usuless. Or those troops should have been precipitated upon Richmond, where the rebe strength was so much reduced by the great force sent to attack our right wing.

That the total army of the rebels exceeds ours is, by no means, certain. It is not proved by the fact that they exhibited an overwhelm ing superiority of numbers at the points actual cobflict. That may only show the superior generalship.

On Saturday there was no fighting. The farce which hed driven our right wing over the Chickahominy could not itself cross that now historical stream, commanded as it was by our artitlery, and the bridges baving been de troyed. The enemy exhibited no disposi to attack our centre and left in their entrepel ments. Would be have done so if there had been no evacuation: A Mexican would answe "quies sabe," " who knowe!" and that is per ape as good an answer as anybody can make The probability is, that he had then and there no torce disposable for an attack, aside from tie troops engaged in the operations against our right wing.

All is well that ends well: but of the two things, a retreat to the James river was more dangerous than a steady holding of our en trenched lines. Nothing is so hazardous as evolutions in the face of an enemy. The retreat proved to be a success, thanks to the gal fantry and persistency of our incomparable soldiers. It might have proved the complete destruction of our army.

The week's fighting, ending with Tuesday the tirst day of July, has been a great advantage to the national cause. Anythick was bet ter than that nightmare of torpidity which had broaded over the army of the Potomac for months. We have lost more men, twice over by inglotious discous in the swamps of the Chi-kabominy, than lo all this seven days' fighting. Our losses in these buttles have been cruet. In the first in ment of the national an guish, it may seem unfeeling to suggest any considerations of compensating advantage. But the truth is, wars cannot be prosecuted to a successful termination without fighting, and teast of all, such a war as this is. The rebuis are not to be put down by blockade, by star vation, or by any form of the "anaconda" icy. It is to be done by fighting, and by kill ing off their leading spirits in battle. And while that is not to be accomplished withou deplorable losses on our side, the sacrifices of life in idle campe are really greater.

Gov. Andaew.—The Worcester Spy says tha Gov. Andrew's name did not appear in the coreace with the President in relation to the new call for troops, because he was not informed of the precise character of the paper be was asked by telegraph to sign. When he learned the character of the memorial, he tel with his bearty approval.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGF.

The time has gone by when the people this country will consent to give up the use o the suggestion that the conduct of wars in mysterious science, comprehensible only by adepts. The country sees too clearly the preci pice, to the edge of which it has been dragge by that idle sophism.

After the evacuation of Manassas by the en my last winter, the way to Richmond was straight by land from Washington. It is idle to talk about the expense of tramportation. It cost us twenty millions of hard money to move or army and stores from Washington and Alexandria to Fortress Monroe. The way was ong, about one hundred miles, as the crow What then? In the very set of march ing to Richmond we cut the enemy's great strategetic line, the Virginia Central Rail ting Richmond with the Valley of Vir giols, and which is well termed the whipros which enables him to keep our whole from from Fredericksburg to Martinsburg, in alarm and which finally coabled him to effect the endden concentration of his forces near Rich mond, which has just proved so nearly fatal t

Gen. McClellan's army. A force advancing from Washington upo nd would itself be a protection to Wast ngton, whereas upon the plan actually adopte of an attack by the way of the Poninsula, it in front of the national capital, and serving no ther purpose than to protect it. That, to b ure, was and is an indispensable object, neve o be lost sight of. But the protection of Wash ngton does not help us to capture Richmond

We are perfectly aware that there is an em ittered controversy between the friends of the Pres dent and the friends of Gen. McClellar o the Peninsula the reinforcements said to have been demanded by the latter. It would be easy to judge of the merits of that contr versy, if the triends of Geg. McClellan would oint out the troops, which they think ough o have been sent to him. Certainly, not a nan more could have been spared from the front of Washington, and we include in that the Valley of Virginia.

such reinforcements were sent to Gen. Jackso as to give that enterprising commander not less than forty thousand men at Orange Cour House and Gordonsville, a greater numbe than the enemy had last fall and winter at Ma names, and the presence of which there kept ionless in its entreuchments for six months Where General Jackson would have dealt his blow, if a change of rebel tactics had not recalled him to Richmond, nobody knows, but t is preposterous to suppose that in present of such dangers, the force covering Washingt ought to have been further reduced.

Unless we get new light, we must believe that Gen McClellan's mode of operations before Richmond required reinforcements, which the President had not the means of furnishing A general, waiting to be attacked, ought to have a force at least equal to what the enemy can muster by any possibility and at any time There is no other measure of safety for a general who leaves to the enemy the choice of the ime for fighting. He must be ready for all the saemy, taking his own time, can do. On that plan of tactice, Gen. McClellan ought to have had at least two bundred thousand me Four miles from an enemy's capital, and that the enemy's territory, is a dangerous camping ground. If Gen. McClellan intended to spend the summer there, be ought to have had twice his actual force, but where was it to come from

COL. PORNEY STILL EULOGIZING

Col. Forney resented it, as a personal attack upon himself, that we copled one of his letters o the Press, after the battle of Fair Oaks puffing Gen. McClellan.

He will bardly consider it a personal attack f we now copy another of his letters to the Press in the same vein, considering that it has dready been copied into the Sunday Morni

Col. Forney has the right to hold and main tain whatever opinious he chooses in respect to Gen. McClellan, but he must not take of ence if others note, as a part of the signs o the times, the opinions which he does maintain

From the Sunday Morning Chronicle.

"Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press, writing under date of July 4, says: "If General McClollan is able to hold his new "It General McClolian is able to hold his new position after his wonderful battles, running, with various auccess, through five long and bloody days, the cup of his glory will be full. But, whether he holds it or not, there can no tonger be any question that he is a military chief of groat and commanding ability, and that in a maze of unparalleled complications, and sgaints a frantic and flerce antagonism, he has exhibited patience, perseverance, genius, and dourage. I say this much, not by way of orsies, but as an act of simple justice to a man in whom so many great trusts have been resound, and woo mas not disappointed public confidence. It may be said that in at least two of my former letters I expressed a different opinion. And it gives me as much pleasure to ceitract that judgment as it give me pain to resorted that judgment as it give me pain to resorted that judgment as it give me pain to resorted that judgment as it give me pain to revising these excited politicians and parties on this subject. Enough for the present, that many who were early and determinately against Gen. McClellan have been frank and earnest in revising their criticisms, and in recanting their censures. As evidence in proof, among a number that might be cited, the testimony of the fearless correspondent of the New York Tribune, at the head of the column of Gen. McClellan, may be named. That gried gentleman, after realizing the ducrous responsibilities and vexistions of Gen. McClellan, took the first op portunity to do him ample justice in the most public manner. Thousands of others will reach the description of Gen. McClellan, took the first op portunity to do him ample justice in the most public manner. Thousands of others will reach the description of Gen. McClellan, took the first op portunity to do him ample justice in the most public manner. Thousands of others will reach the description of Gen. McClellan, took the first op

Acoucul runat, DEPARTMENT, -The " Depart ment of Agriculture," incorporated by a late act of Congress, is to go into immediate opera tion. Isaac Newton, E-q , of Pennsylvania, the head of the recent agricultural department of the Patent Office, is the Commissioner under the new law. Richard C. McCormick, of New York, will fill the position of chief clerk. The Department is in accordance with the sugges tion of the President in his annual message and the establishment of a distinct bureau o department devoted as a leading purpose to the agricultural interest, has been dis or less for the last twenty years.

BANKRUPT LAW. - Considerable time has been spent in rendering complete the bill intro need in the Sonate by the Hon. Mr. Foster. and which is now ready to be acted upon, and although late in the session, this measure is altogether of too vital importance to be set saide or postponed.

Congress has appropriated \$40,000 for putting an additional story upon the War and the mansion at Mt. Vernou? It so, by what ad to the War Department that it mit Navy Department buildings. Also \$4,000 for authority is the tomb of Washington desecra-s hearty approval. | Navy Department buildings | Navy Department building

PIPER CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MAINT. At the Republican Convention held at Elle worth, July 3, to nominate a candidate for Con their own judgement in military matters, by gross for the Fifth district, the Hon F. A. Pike. of Calale, present member of the Sixth district received the nomination. The ballot stood :

Under the new arrangement of the Congresional districts, Mr. Fessenden of the Third, and Mr. Pike of the Sixth districts, are thrown int the Fifth. Only a small portion of Mr. Fessen leu's old district is embraced in this district and, as it seems, be did not contest the nomin ion with Mr. Pike. No member of the House has been more industrious, efficient and patri

The re-nomination of Mr. Pike would pro bably have been unanimous, but for the con-fleting claims of localities, but even that hardly conciles us to the large vote thrown again

If ever a body of men deserved to be sue ained by their constituents, it is the Republi cans of the present Congress. Their labor have been arduous and their responsibilities vast beyond all precedent, and he great body of them have sequitted themselves with signs ddelity. It is the Republican majority in Con green which has been the target of abuse, ever ince this session commenced, of all the traitor and sympathizers with treason, in the country Will not the people sustain them !

THE STRATION.-There was no attack upo Gen. McClellan on Thurslay or Friday, thu giving our soldiers what they needed so much ime to recover from their exhaustion. Reignts were constantly arriving. The Fourth was celebrated by parades, the bands playing patriotic and inspiring airs. Our solliers feel that they have covered themselves with glory.

It is believed that the rebels had an illumisation at Richmond on Wednesday night omething of that kind was needed to keep up their spiri's, under their terrible losses, and their failure to drive off the army before which their capital is doomed to fall.

The Richmond Examiner says of one division either that of Gen. Hill or Gen. Longstrees that it went late the fight of Friday 14,000 strong, and could only muster 6,000 men for luty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battle et fought.

FIRESO THE SOCTHERS HEAST, -The Appeal ately published at Memphis, but now pub ished at Grenade, Mississippi, gives what it calls a "reliable" account of the doings of the Yankees at New Orleans, derived from " wellknown business men," who had escaped from that unhappy city. It says :

that unhappy city. It says:

"The most exemplary citizens are arrested and thrown into prison without cause, persons are taken up on mere suspicion, charged with being compirators, tried by courts marrial, and condemned and executed, private property, wherever found, is seized and appropriated to the use of the Yankee officers, ladies are insulted and treated with every indignity which the fleudish malignity of a brutalized New Eagland soldiery can devise. In a word, nothing is left undone which can add to the misery and suffering of the people.

than hatred.

Druken allicers may be seen througing the sidews ks to front of toe St. Charles daily. As takes to honger frequent that street, it is given up to quadrooms and conflessans, who are the only female associatos of the Luncoh officer. Our informants themselves as w high afficials in the Yankoe army seize and embridor negro nomen on the street in front of Gen. Baker's headquarters."

se Wall street, ou Saturday, showed a dvance in prices at the Fust Brokers' Board as follows :

S. 6's of '68 coup., 1 | U. S. 6's '81 regist'd. S. 5's of '74 coup., 1 | Tres. 7 3 10 bonds. The New York Post, of Saturday evening

The whole face of Wall street is change "The whole face of Wall street is changed to-day. Everyhody breathes treet now that it is positively known that fighting on the James river coased on Thursday, from which fact much encouragement is drawn, as enabling our army to strengthen toolf by reinforcements and reorganization. Thursday morning the street was aiment paralyzed by the fear that our army night be swept into the James river, and the improvement of to-day is due more to the aimonicement of our escape from such a calamity than from solything which may be considered really encouraging in the situation of affairs at test accounts. The market will, or ourse, continue to be sufficiently various on use to be agitated by various postures and rumors for some days yet, but enough is known to lift from the street the weight of groom and despondency which was everywhere so apparent on Thursday. "The market, since the Bestd, maintains 'te

tirm appearance, and prices are 101 per centetter than the printed sales." The specie shipments for the week were \$2,647,000. Saturday, as follows :

FROM FORTRESS MONROE -- General Dix re ports the arrival, July 4, at Fortress Monroe of 533 rebel prisoners, being part of those to ken during the late battles. Among them are

several colonels and majors. General Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fertress Monroe, and no persons with be permitted to puse to that point, or to the Army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United

WARRESTON -Accounts from Warrenton Fanquer county, Va, state that there is no my there, the force of 200 rebol cavalry seen on Wednerd sy having disappeared. Some of the women threw dishes and other articles from the windows of the bouses at our forces. Warrenton is the capital of Fauquier county, and the termination of the Warrenton Branc

FROM FREDERICKSBURG - Accounts from Fred ricksburg represent that the greatest p distress prevails among the lubabitants. remnant of the Thirtleth Virginia (rebel) reg iment has reached that town from the recen battles, having been cut to pieces.

of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

An officer arrived here reports the death of Col. Charles H. Van Wyck, of New York Mr. Van Wyck commanded a regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and was a member of the House of Representatives from New York

Is it true that a fee is charged to go through

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Army of the Potomac.

General McClellan's Fourth of July Address to his soldiers.

FORTERS MONROE, July 6. - The followi address has been issued by Major Genera McClellan to the soldlers under his command HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Comp near Harrison's Landing, July 4.

Heapquarress Array of the Poromac, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4.

S. didies of the Army of the Potomac:
Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and cedurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hopes of relaforcements, you have successed in the last ten days have illustrated as the most basardous of military superior forces and without hopes of relaforcements, all your trains, all your guns except a few lost in bat-de, taking, in return, guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your mare; you have been assailed, day after day, with desperate fory, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and, accesserily, of position also, you have, in every conflict, besten back your fore with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the cele brated armies of the histotory. No one will now question that each of you may always, with pride, say, "I belong to the Army of the Potomac." You have reached this new base complete in organization, unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may, at any time, attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally as tablished your lines. Lei them come, and we will convert their repulse into a first defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

On this, our nation's buthday, we declare to our foce, who are rebella against the best interest of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so called Confederacy, that the resources of a great people.

On this, our nation's buthday, we declare to our foce, who are rebella against the best interest of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so called Confederacy, that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the urnest one of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so called Confederacy, that in unstrained continuous hall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security, must and shall be reserved, cou

GEO B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Brilliant Engagement of the 2d Michigan Cavalry. Heavy Infantry Force of Rebell

#### Col. Sheridan Recommended fo Promotion.

Secretary of War: Corintu, July 6.—Official reports have just been received of a brilliant affair of our cav-stry, near Boonville, Mississippi, on the let in Colonel Sheridan, Second Michigan cavalry

with two regiments of 728 men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments of rebels, number ing some four thousand seven hundred men which he defeated and drave back after sever Our loss was forty-one killed, wounded, and

missing. That of the enemy must have been very great. He left sixty-five dead on the field. teld.

Official reports will be forwarded by mail.

I respectfully recommend Col. Sheridan for romotion for gallant conduct in battle.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

Naval Successes.

apture of Vessels Violating the Blockade Numerous Prizes Captured.

The Navy Department has received dispatches, of which the following is a summary:
On the 15th ultime, Lieut Commanding Juc.
O. Howell, in the gurboat Tahome, accompanied by Lieutenant Commanding Earl English in the Some-rest, crossed the bar of St. Matkeriver and drove out a company of artillery, with four or fire field pieces, from a fort near the light-house; afterward landing and burning the fort with the buildings used as barracks. This was good service against a nest of rebeis who had captored two of the King Fisher's bouls, and were prepared for othermischlef.
The armed schooner Benuregard has captured the English schooner Lucy, from Havana for eadeavoring to run the blockade on the Florida coast. The steamer Sourestet has captured the steamer Curiew off Cedar Keys, Florida. She was from Havana. The same vessed surprised a steamer in Daud Mau's bay, loading with cotton. Below she could be reached, she was fired and deserted by the crew. Her anchors, cables, &c., were saved.
The United States steamer Montgomery, off the Rio Grande, has captured the English schooner Will o' the Wisp, loaded with kegs of campowder in fish barrels and in bars, perous siou caps, thick shoer, and a large case or cases marked "clothing." The United States steamer Bienville captured off Cape Fear the schoor or Moraing Star, from Nassau, heading for Wilmington. She was loaded with sait, acids, cigars, &c. On the 15th ultimo, Lieut, Commanding Ja

## Capture of a Rebel Gunboat.

: Important Papers Found.

FORTRESS MONROY, July 6. - The rebel boat Teaser was captured in a bend of James river on the 4th instant. Many important papers were found on bo

# Capture of Vicksburg! The Mississippi River Clear of Rebels

New Mannin, June 5.—Vicksburg is our. No particulars have been received, but the rebels considered their post ion impregnable and the capture of the city, with its powerful batteries and large army, is regarded here as a triu uph hardly second to that of New Or-leans.

#### Arrival of the Hibernia. Napoleon Resolved to Reduce Mexico.

The English Press Still Urging Intervention ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON

Care Race July 5 .- The steamship Hiber

Sales of the 28 h June.
THE MARKETA.

Sales of cotton for the week, one hundred and fi ty thousand bales, the prices advancing from 1 to 14 pence.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.
Provisions dull.

Provisions dull.

Maximo.

The Emperor Napoleon has reso ved to send troops in sufficient force to reach the capital of Mexico.

Admiral Gravier is to take command of the apparatulation of French war vessels in American America Graver is to take command of the concentration of French war vessels in American waters, which exhibition of naval strength is sought to be justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs. The London Herald urges intervention in the affairs of the United States.

Independence Day in Battimore. Baltimore. Bay in Baltimore.
Baltimore, July 5.—The celebration of yes
terday was nuusually spirited. At a mass
meeting of cit's us, in Monument Square, addresses were delivered by Hon Horace Maymard and General Wool.

From the Shenandoah Valley. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,

NEAR FRONT ROYAL, July 4, 1862. The stirring events near the rebel capital, for the past week, have totally eclipsed those of minor importance in the army of Virginia. which have been, in fact, confi reconsitreing, and changes in the commun The only event of any importance, in the field

RECONNOISANCE OF LURAY.

On Sunday morning, Brigadier Genera Crawford, of General Williams's division, wa ordered to reconnoitre Luray in force. Thi own, the capital of Warren county, a village formerly of about 700 inhabitants, twenty ave miles south of Front Royal, near the w slope of the Blue Ridge, had, for the past ten days, been strictly guarded by pickets, who refused every person ingress or egress at point five miles from town; consequently, it was un

refused every person ingress or egress at points five miles from town; consequently, it was unknown what force, if any, was concentrated there. Several effects were made by Geoerais Williams and Crawford, to gain a view of the valley near Luray, but the vigilance and activity of the rebel cavalry prevented approach mearer than Milford on the north, and Sperryville on the other side of the ridge, on the east. A regiment of infantry and squadron of cavalry took possession of Chester Gap, southers of Front Royal, to prevent any flank movement on our left, while the couth branch of the Shenandoah protected our right.

One regiment of infantry and a equadron of cavalry advanced on the stone pike in the valley, while the main body, composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry, proceeded along the foot of the ridge, through what is termed by the in babitants Goonuy's Manor, by a circuitous road, almost inaccessible to anything but cavalry. The scenery along this route was widdly pictureque, and elicited admiration from all in the ranks. The soldlers almost forgot their fatigus while gasing upon the mountains, nod as if to add a greater sublimity to the occasion, a thunder storm burst upon us, with its thousand choes from pinnacle, oraz, and hill. It was one continuous roar, until the storm pussed over us.

We passed several hamlets on the route, where the few inhabitants were almest as wiffs and un tuttored by civilization as the scenery around them; and nothing of the least importance could be elicited from them. Finding the road more impracticable as the command progressed, it took a road, (or rather a part.) turning due west, along the fold of a spur of the Blue Ridge, and, after a journey of six miles, striking the pike near Millord. At this place resides the family of Mr. John F. Halnes, who was barbarously taken to Luray by the rebels, abords and the solutions of the part of the Blue Ridge, and, after a journey of six miles, striking the pike mear Millord. At this place resides the family of Mr. John F. Halnes, w

barously taken to Lursy by the rebels, and shot in cold blood, about a month ago, for he ing a Union man. The circumstances of this rathless act are thus detailed by his bereaved

ing a Usion man. The circumstances of this ruthless act are thus detailed by his bereaved family:

On the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the presidential chair, Mr. Haines went to Washington to winess the inauguration. While there he was warned by his family not to return, as his life had been repeatedly threatened in his absence. He remained in Washington sixteen months, returning as Gen. Sbields went up the walley to attack Jackson's retreating column. He remained at home only four days, when a party of the rebels hanging upon the rear of Shields' returning column, setzed and took him to Luray. His arrest was accomplished by an officer named Cox. of a Louisiana regiment, who has since been captured with he loss of one of his ears by a bullet. Before leaving Luray, the enemy took Mr. Haines it to a wood and shot him in cold blood, together with another man, leaving the under two days and nights. Mr. Haines left a wife (who has been daugerously sick since the murder two days and nights. Mr. Haines left as wife (who has been daugerously sick since the murder of her husband), two sone and a daugster, all possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, in this secleded part of the State. Their means of support are believed to be limited.

The satire command, being now consolidated, moved forwards several miles, and bivouncked for the night, under a steady rain. Gen. Craw ford, with the fact of a veteran campaigner, blocked up all known routes of communication with Luray, and established distant butposts and litoes of patrols.

At daylight Monday morning the column was again in motion for Luray, then bine miles distant. When about live mile from town, our

again in motion for Luray, then sine miles dissunt. When about five mile from town, our
videttes came upon the enemy's pickets, capuring one, while two others made their escape
—all mounted. The prisoner was armed with
a pair of old cavairy fint lock pistols and a
home-made sword, nearly as clustic as strap
iron. Here the lofantry and artillery were
belied, while the cavairy alone precedied.
Knowing that the truges pickets would inform
the chemy of our approach, the column was
pushed forward as fact as prudence would per
mit. On reaching the apex of hills north of
the town, the chemy's cavairy were seen defilling into the New Market road westward.
Videttes and advance guard entered the town
with mothing carbines and great caution, fearing the enemy's rear guard might be there in
force. Every house was serminized to prevent,
if accessary, a repetition of the nutriculy re
ception in Winchester. The enemy's rearguard were finally discovered on a hill in the
edge of the town. The carbineers gave them
a low reattering shots and then charged, sword
when had, Over the crest of this hill the enemy,
at least 100 strong, were drawn up to receive
us, and gave our advance a volley, checking
for a moment the charge.

Their volley was responded to, and the enemy commenced to retreat, followed by our
cavairy, who made two captures. On the appearance of two fladion commanes ordered again in motion for Lursy, then nine miles dis-tant. When about five mile from town, our

cavairy, who made two captures. On the ap-pearance of two flashing companies, ordered up by Gol. Tempkins, of Fairfax Court-house renown, now of the First Vermont cavairy, the enemy retreated in haste and disorder enemy retreated in laste and disorder. One of the Vermont boys was abot through the head, and died an hour afterwards. Another was slightly wounded, and two horses were shot, one of which was sub-equently killed. The re ult on the chemy's side is unknown, but trails of cloud indicated the direction of their

traits of 1 lood indicated the direction of their retreat.

The object of the recomnoissance having been accomplished, and valuable information in-tained, pursuit was stopped, and the command returned last night to camp, the greater portion of which had performed a march of sixty miles in two days, through mountain passer, and over modely roads.

in two days, inrough mountain passer, and over middy roads.

The a cidental discharge of a pis of, on the return, slightly wounded Lieutenant Colonel. Fillebrown (Tenth Maine Infantry) in the leg. First sergeant of Co. K, same regiment, was shot dead, on the route, by the accidental dis-charge of a masket. He was highly esterned as a man and a soldier, and dled pending up-minimum to a lieutenancy.

as a man and a soluter, and dred pending up pointment to a lientenancy.

A portion of Gen. Geary's command, by re-comnoissance, are said to have discovered a body of rebul artillery and infantry in Big Fort Valley, south of the North Fork, and within a few miles of Middletown.

THE WATER WORKS -The appointment of M Christopher Adams to the important position of Superintendent of the Water Works here, as amounced in the Times of Saturday, is one of the best ever made in this district. Mr. Adas announced in the Times of Saturday, is one of the best ever made in this district. Mr. Adms is that save axis among political appointers, a thoroughly practical and competent man. His charge of various important public works in your State, including the State Hall, the State Library, &c., proved him a thorough workman, an excellent architect, and an able administrator; and his accounts showed him, at the same time, to be thoroughly housest Singularly enough he was urged for the place by both wings of the Republican party of New York.—Cr. N. Y. Times.

MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT'S STAFF .-- A notice was recently published that the officers counti tuting General Fremont's staff had been discharged therefrom. It is now officially promulgated that the order has been suspe nutil further orders.

nard and General Wool.

The wounded who are arriving here are well ared for.

The wounded who are arriving here are well ared for. Wanted- \ G od Hotel Cook

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE. FRIDAY, July 4, 1862.
After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading of the Journal, a petition was presented and the Senate at once adjourned, in observance of the anniversary of our untional independence.

SATURDAY, July 5.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill repealing an act requiring the bonds of paymaster and assistant paymaster to be approved by the judge or at torney of the district in which he resides. It was considered and parsed.

NEW MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the report of Col. Canby, of military operations in New Mexico. Commun.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill authorizing the appointment of a deputy collector of customs at Chincoteague Island, Va. Passed. Form of DELIVERY ABOLISTER.

Mr. CHANDLER reported back, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill abolishing certain ports of delivery in the Misclasippi valley. Passed.

REVENUE COLLECTION.

Mr. CHANDLER also reported back a bill providing for the collection of revenue on the Northern, Northensism, and Northwestern from lors; which was considered and passed.

KASMAS DUEN.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, a resotion was adopted, asking the President to
communicate to the Senate the amount due the
State of Kansas from the several Departments,
with a view of applying the same on taxes due
from said State.

rom said State.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to provide for sertain post roads—the bill authorizing the construction of railroad bridges at Steuben.

construction of railroad bridges at Steuben-ville and other places.

Mr. COWAN moved that the proposed bridge at Steubenville be required to be 300 feet span between the centre piers, instead of 270.

After a discussion upon this point, which is the mouted question of the entire bill, the sub-ject was posiponed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the five mil ion bounty appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

and passed.

RECUTION of COLORED CHILDREN.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill for the ducation of colored children in the District of Colombia was taken up and passed. The pension bill was taken up and commi ee amendments acted up The Senate adjourned. durents acted upon, when

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WESTERN LANIS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Secute bill confirming a land claim in the States of Lowa and Minnesota, and for other purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Senate's amendments to the House bill making appropriations for snodry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending June 33, 1862. Some of the amendments were concurred in, and others disagreed to. The bill goes back to the Senate.

disagreed to. The bill goes bark to the Senate.

[The Senate's amendment appropriating \$8,000 for the removal of the Capitol bakery, was non-concurred in ]

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which Gen Hunter's reply to the isolution of the House of the 9th of last month, relative to the arming of a regiment of black men in the department of South Carolina, was ordered to be printed. He referred to a resolution hereticize introduced by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, concerning the condition of slaves that have been captured and brought within our military lines but which resolution was rejected by heingiald on the table.

He charges the efficers of the Government and of the army as having undertaken, with the table symbol of the condition of the condi

iain on the table.

He charges the efficers of the Government and of the army as having undertaken, with out law, sgainst orders, and in violation of every principle of humanity, to assume the power of enlisting, receiving, and equipping the slaves of men, to be used as soldiers in the prosecution of this rebellion.

He did not believe this statement when he first raw it in the New York Tribone, and therefore addressed a note to the Secretary of War to know the facts, but received no answer, and addressed a second letter, which was responded to by the Assistant Secretary of War, which he has filed.

He said the roport of Gen, Hunter was in a manner and in terms unbecoming a general, and he held the Secretary of War responsible for this breach of high obliquition. The Government is sugged in raising cotton, &c., in South Carolina, in which they have employed sine thousand negroes. He thought General Hunter had better been preparing his men for the definer of James Island, than in tinkering with the negroes.

with the negroes.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, said the arming of negroes for military purposes was against the established rules of civilized na-tions. He would shrink from arming the negroes as he would from arming the Indian negroes as he would from arming the Indian with a tomahawk and scalping knife. He said in an interview with the Secontary of War recently, the Secontary read a letter from an officer, saids githat he night mine a regiment of blacks, and the Secretary replied no, and further replied that he had ordered his strest.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Oblo. Does the gentleman mean to say that the Secretary had him ar rested:

cested?
Mr. MALLORY. I mean what I have said.
Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ititods, wished to in
quire of the gentlema if, in his judgment the
screetary arrested this man for this proposi-tion, why was not Gen. Hunter dicharged? Mr. MALLORY considered the letter dis-graceful to Gen. Hunter. The Secretary had

graceful to Gen. Hunter.

not given it bis sanction.

Mr. McKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, was sorry to see the gentlemsn from Kentacky bring the negro in at this critical juncture of public af fairs. He moved to lay the resolution on the

Mr. MALLORY moved to table this motion to lay the resolution on the table; which was fisagreed to.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said there Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said there are many things in the conduct of this was which he could not approve. He could not approve of letting our genera's in the field return fugitive slaves. He could not approve of tetting our soldiers lay out in the swamps, while rebel premises were protected by them. He would charge this upon the management of the was and to the other branches of the Administration, who are too much under the in fluence of Kentucky Congressmen.

Mr. MALLORY. How the gentleman at

Mr. MALLORY. Does the gentleman at tempt to ridicule the Kentucky delegation? Mr. STEVENS said he did not, but there are nor, STAY, I said he throne greater than the throne itself. Nations have everywhere em-ployed negroes is war. He would ask the slaves to come from their masters and callst to aid in crusbing this rebellion. Until this policy

was adopted he had no hope of success. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, then read the proclamation of General Jackson, giving free-dome to the slaves of New Orleans in the war of 1812.

of 1812.

He remarked that fully one-fourth of the soldiers who fought under Commodore Perry, in the battle of Lake Erie, were negroes.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, read a paper from the librarian of the State of New York, showing that numerous foreign nations had regiments of negroes, and that it was the usage of nations to comprove and that it was the usage of nations to comprove purpose in that canacity untions to employ negroes in that capacity

as well as white men.

Mr. STEVENS thanked the gentleman for reading that portion of history. He had been told by a Senator, that he had seen, in the last war, a regiment of blacks; and not only was it the policy of the Government then, as it has the had stock of Clothing, Fornishing the policy of the Government then, as it has

been the policy of all countries, to enslaves in the army to put down rebellion is the duty of the Government to tollos the policy which had been inaugurated by gallant and ragazious soldier who was commandier the army in South Carolina.

Mr. MALLORY was as anxious as the Heman from Pennsylvania to put down the bellion. He believed that the slaves of reshould be used by our army, as they adrainto the States, for camp purposes, &c., but not in favor of arming them, because, yether get the ascendency with larms in shauds, they would indiscriminately mu men, women, and children. It is impossibly make soldiers of them; one shot from a car would disserse 30 000 negroes.

Mr. STEVENS replied, that if the Admitration rebakes General Hunter, they desto he driven from their positions. You never put down secession mill you pursue policy of arming the slaves of rebels. He in tavor of raising an army of 100,000 negrond putting them in the front ranks. They not barbarians, and it is false that they can be made good soldiers. He wished there co have been 100,000 saves in the late battle fore Richmond, shooting down their remasters.

have been 190,000 siaves in the late battle fore Richmond, shooting down their remasters.

He was in favor of planting a military only in the South to break down the rebell and would sell their lands to the soldiers settle up the country with free people.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, said he had a which, at the proper time, he would introduproviding for the meatering into service black men, and for using them where we man could not be used.

Mr. Wickliffe's motion, to reconsider vote whereby General Hunter's letter was dered to be printed, was laid on the table by vote of 74 years to 29 mays.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of W and Means, reported back the House bill, w Senate's amendment, authorizing an additic issue of United States Treasury notes, and other purposes. The amendment was non-curred in, and a committee of conference dered to be appointed to harmonize the digreeing votes thereon.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the Senbil d signating the time and place for meeting of the corporators of the Pacillar road, was taken from the Speaker's table, a passed.

Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, introduc olot resolution authorizing the Secretar War to Issue extra clothing to sick and we

War to issue extra clothing to sick and won ed soldiers, and others who may have lost same by the casualities of the war. Passed IMPRISONMENT OF SULDIERS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill prohibit the confidement of persons in the ministry vice of the United States, in the penitentiary the District of Columbia, except as a pun ment for certain convicts by sentence of coumutial. Passed.

[This bill provides that hereafter no per in the military service of the United State convicted and sentenced by a court marishall be punished by confidement in the partial of the District of Golombia, unless offense of which such person may be convicted and sentenced to Golombia, unless offense of which such person may be convicted and sentenced to Golombia, unless offense of which such person may be convicted and an account of Golombia and the partial of the District of Golombia, unless offense of which such person may be convicted and sentence of the United States of common law, as the same exists in the said

common inw, as the same exists in the said trict, subject such convict to said punishs or such person be convicted of muriny. That all such persons in the military ser as aforesaid, who have heretofore been or

as aforesaid, who have heretofore been hereafter be coavicted and sentence court martial for any offence other than which, if tried before the criminal said District, would not subject such to impris ment in said penticutiary, a are now or may hereafter be confined shall be slischarged from said impris upon such terms and conditions of furth ishment as the President of the United may, in his discretion, impose a comm of said sentence.]

COSTRUCTS.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, offered the follow

esolution :
Resolved, That the Secretary of War is be Resourced. That the Secretary of War is he by directed to communicate to this House the evidence on file in his Department as lates to the question, whether any member members of thougress, have, or have had, is literast in the vernment contracts, since the day of April, 1861. Pasted.

Pasced.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylv's, the House resolved itself into Commit of the Whole on the state of the Union, (I white, of Obio, in the chair,) and tock up torivate calendar.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Onto, replied to t speech derivered in this House in few wee since by Mr. Cox. of Ohio, and spoke at leng in favor of general emancipatios.

Mr. COX bristly responded, when the or mittee rose, and litter rose, and The House adjourned to Monday.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES. - The retirement he Orleans princes from the staff of Gene letilellan is uscribed in certain quarters to probability that France may become lavely in a war with the United States. We have est re sons for supposing that we know wi the real cause of their redrement is, and it and at all what it is thus idly conjectured to

Jane 30. - General Viele has issued the follo

"Assemblinges in the streets for purpos "Assemblinges in the acress for purposes political discussion, being prevocative of ci-disturbance, are positively forbided, and it exhibition of hadges and flegs indicative of di loyal sen iments will not be tolerated, "Parents will be held responsible for J conduct of their children in this particular."

e will be in his place in the Senate as usu Advices from the army of the Potem up to late on Saturday tight, indicate that

26 Senator Wade has been quite fit sin

sturday evening. It able to be cut to d

as quiet, and the army in good spirits. Dram or Isabetha Hinghey Scam.—Or readers will be pained to hear of the death of the popular American promation na. I abel Hinkley, the wife of the bases Susin. She he havely given birth to an infant, and her continuent was followed by a fever, which, the morning at six o clock, resulted fatally. Hermalias were to day removed to Athany.—

### remains were to day removed to Albany.... THOMAS E. LLOYD. Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Arrears

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Will give prompt and efficient attention to t procedurion of claims of every description again the Government, and make no charge unless st procedules of visites of every description again the diovernment, and make no charge unless stocesful.

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2 Pensons secured for soldiers wounded or diseased during the existing war, also, for the widow and orphas of soldiers who have died from wound or disease incurred while in the United States server, also imany image for the beins at law of soldier doese ed during the existing war.

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